- 1. A service equipment housing, comprising:
  - a neutral bus;
  - a ground bus;
  - a first overcurrent protector;
  - a first conductor electrically connecting said neutral bus and said first overcurrent protector; and
  - a second conductor electrically connecting said ground bus and said first overcurrent protector.
- The service equipment housing of claim 1, wherein said overcurrent protector is selected from the group consisting of a circuit breaker and a fuse.
- 3. The service equipment housing of claim 1, wherein said overcurrent protector comprises a thermal-magnetic circuit breaker.
- 4. The service equipment housing of claim 1, wherein said overcurrent protector comprises a single pole, 120 volt, thermal-magnetic circuit breaker.
- 5. The service equipment housing of claim 1, further comprising:
  - a first grounding electrode; and
  - a first grounding electrode conductor, said first grounding electrode conductor electrically connecting said ground bus and said grounding electrode.
- 6. The service equipment housing of claim 5, wherein said overcurrent protector comprises a single pole, 120 volt, thermal-magnetic circuit breaker.

- 7. The service equipment housing of claim 1, further comprising:
  - a second overcurrent protector;

connected to said neutral bus.

- a first hot service entrance conductor, said first hot service entrance conductor being electrically connected to said second overcurrent protector; and a first neutral service entrance conductor, said first neutral service entrance conductor being electrically
- 8. The service equipment housing of claim 7, wherein: said second overcurrent protector comprises a circuit breaker; said first hot service entrance conductor comprises a first wire; and said first neutral service entrance conductor comprises a second wire.
- 9. The service equipment housing of claim 7, further comprising:
  - a third overcurrent protector; and a second hot service entrance conductor, said second hot service entrance conductor being electrically connected to said third overcurrent protector.
- 10. The service equipment housing of claim 9, wherein said first, second, and third overcurrent protectors comprise first, second, and third circuit breakers.

- 11. The service equipment housing of claim 9, wherein said first, second, and third overcurrent protectors comprise first, second, and third circuit breakers, having first, second, and third poles, respectively; and further comprising;
  - a handle, said handle mechanically connecting said first, second, and third poles
- 12. The service equipment housing of claim 7, further comprising:
  - a third overcurrent protector;
  - a fourth conductor electrically connecting said neutral bus to said third overcurrent protector; and
  - a fifth conductor electrically connecting third overcurrent protector to said ground bus.
- 13.A service equipment housing, comprising:
  - a two pole main circuit breaker;

first and second wires, comprising hot, line-side wires, said first and second wires being electrically connected to said main circuit breaker;

first and second branch circuit breakers;

- a third wire, said third wire electrically connecting said main circuit breaker and said first branch circuit breaker; a fourth wire, said fourth wire electrically connecting said main circuit breaker and said second branch circuit breaker; a neutral bus;
- a fifth wire, said fifth wire comprising a neutral, lineside wire, said fifth wire being electrically connected to said neutral bus;
- a one pole circuit breaker;

- a sixth wire, said sixth wire electrically connecting said neutral bus and said one pole circuit breaker;
- a ground bus; and
- a seventh wire, said seventh wire electrically connecting said one pole circuit breaker and said ground bus.
- 14. The service equipment housing of claim 13, further comprising:
  - a grounding electrode; and
  - an eighth wire, said eighth wire electrically connecting said ground bus and said grounding electrode.
- 15. The service equipment housing of claim 14, further comprising a handle, said handle mechanically linking said one pole of said one pole circuit breaker to said two poles of said two pole main circuit breaker.
- 16. The service equipment housing of claim 15, further comprising:
  - a ninth wire, said ninth wire comprising a hot, load side wire, said ninth wire being electrically connected to said first branch circuit breaker;
  - a tenth wire, said tenth wire comprising a neutral, load side wire, said tenth wire being electrically connected to said neutral bus; and
  - an eleventh wire, said eleventh wire comprising a ground, load side wire, said eleventh wire being electrically connected to said ground bus.
- 17. The service equipment housing of claim 16, wherein: said two pole main circuit breaker comprises a 200 ampere two pole, 240 volt, thermal-magnetic circuit breaker; and said one pole circuit breaker comprises a 60 ampere, one pole, 120 volt thermal-magnetic circuit breaker.

- 18.A method of protecting a grounding electrode conductor from an overcurrent, comprising:
   electrically connecting a grounding electrode to a ground bus using a first grounding electrode conductor;
   electrically connecting said ground bus to a first circuit breaker using a first bonding conductor;
   electrically connecting said first circuit breaker to a neutral bus using a second bonding conductor;
   electrically connecting a line side, neutral wire to said neutral bus.
- 19. The method of claim 18, further comprising:
  securing a handle between said first circuit breaker and a
  second circuit breaker so that when said first circuit
  breaker is tripped, said handle trips said second circuit
  breaker.
- 20. The method of claim 19, wherein said first circuit breaker comprises a 60 ampere, single pole, 120 volt thermal-magnetic circuit breaker having a short circuit rating of 10,000 RMS symmetrical amperes interrupting capacity; and further comprising:

passing an overcurrent from soil, through said grounding electrode, said grounding electrode conductor, said ground bus, said first bonding conductor, and said first circuit breaker; and

tripping said first circuit breaker when said overcurrent exceeds said interrupting capacity of said first circuit breaker.